

## SB0109S01 compared with SB0109

~~text~~ shows text that was in SB0109 but was deleted in SB0109S01.

inserted text shows text that was not in SB0109 but was inserted into SB0109S01.

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Senator Derrin R. Owens proposes the following substitute bill:

### CORRECTIONS AMENDMENTS

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor:** {}Derrin R. Owens

House Sponsor: {}\_\_\_\_\_

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#### LONG TITLE

##### General Description:

This bill amends provisions related to the Department of Corrections.

##### Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ defines terms;
- ▶ clarifies the roles of county sheriffs and the Department of Corrections regarding the detention of probationers and parolees who have allegedly violated a condition of probation or parole;
- ▶ prohibits a county jail from releasing an individual booked on an allegation of violating probation or parole if the Department of Corrections has placed a hold on that individual under certain circumstances;
- ▶ clarifies that the Department of Health and Human Services shall provide

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comprehensive health care to inmates at each health care facility owned or operated by the Department of Corrections;

- ▶ directs the Department of Corrections to create a reentry division that focuses on the successful reentry of inmates into the community;
- ▶ allows the Department of Corrections to use an inmate supervision model other than a direct supervision model in certain circumstances;
- ▶ clarifies the role of the Department of Corrections in probation supervision;
- ▶ provides that the executive director of the Department of Corrections may authorize the personal off-duty use of state vehicles;
- ▶ removes an internal Department of Corrections audit requirement of certain programs; and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

### **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

### **Other Special Clauses:**

This bill provides a special effective date.

### **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

**17-22-5.5**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 115

**26B-4-325**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 322

**64-13-6**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 177

**64-13-14**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2021, Chapter 246

**64-13-21**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 187

**64-13-25**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 155

**64-13-29**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 115

**64-13-43**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 368

**77-18-105**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapters 111, 257

**77-20-203**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 408

**77-20-204**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapters 34, 408

ENACTS:

**17-22-5.6**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

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*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

Section 1. Section **17-22-5.5** is amended to read:

**17-22-5.5. Sheriff's classification of jail facilities -- Maximum operating capacity of jail facilities -- Transfer or release of prisoners -- Limitation -- Records regarding release.**

(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4), a county sheriff shall determine:

(i) subject to Subsection (1)(b), the classification of each jail facility or section of a jail facility under the sheriff's control;

(ii) the nature of each program conducted at a jail facility under the sheriff's control;

and

(iii) the internal operation of a jail facility under the sheriff's control.

(b) A classification under Subsection (1)(a)(i) of a jail facility may not violate any applicable zoning ordinance or conditional use permit of the county or municipality.

(2) Except as provided in Subsection (4), each county sheriff shall:

(a) with the approval of the county legislative body, establish a maximum operating capacity for each jail facility under the sheriff's control, based on facility design and staffing; and

(b) upon a jail facility reaching the jail facility's maximum operating capacity:

(i) transfer prisoners to another appropriate facility:

(A) under the sheriff's control; or

(B) available to the sheriff by contract;

(ii) release prisoners:

(A) to a supervised release program, according to release criteria established by the sheriff; or

(B) to another alternative incarceration program developed by the sheriff; or

(iii) admit prisoners in accordance with law and a uniform admissions policy imposed equally upon all entities using the county jail.

(3) (a) The sheriff shall keep records of the release status and the type of release program or alternative incarceration program for any prisoner released under Subsection (2)(b)(ii).

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(b) The sheriff shall make these records available upon request to the Department of Corrections, the Judiciary, and the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.

(4) This section may not be construed to authorize a sheriff to modify provisions of a contract with the Department of Corrections to house in a county jail an individual sentenced to the Department of Corrections.

(5) Regardless of whether a jail facility has reached the jail facility's maximum operating capacity under Subsection (2), a sheriff may release an individual from a jail facility in accordance with Section 77-20-203 or 77-20-204.

~~[(6)(a) Subject to Subsection (6)(c), a jail facility shall detain an individual for up to 24 hours from booking if:]~~

~~[(i) the individual is on supervised probation or parole and that information is reasonably available; and]~~

~~[(ii) the individual was arrested for:]~~

~~[(A) a violent felony as defined in Section 76-3-203.5; or]~~

~~[(B) a qualifying domestic violence offense as defined in Subsection 77-36-1.1(4) that is not a criminal mischief offense.]~~

~~[(b) The jail facility shall notify the entity supervising the individual's probation or parole that the individual is being detained.]~~

~~[(c) (i) The jail facility shall release the individual:]~~

~~[(A) to the Department of Corrections if the Department of Corrections supervises the individual and requests the individual's release; or]~~

~~[(B) if a court or magistrate orders release.]~~

~~[(ii) Nothing in this Subsection (6) prohibits a jail facility from holding the individual in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 20, Bail, for new criminal conduct.]~~

Section 2. Section **17-22-5.6** is enacted to read:

**17-22-5.6. Probation supervision -- Violation of probation -- Detention -- Hearing.**

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Probationer" means an individual on probation under the supervision of the county sheriff.

(b) (i) "Qualifying domestic violence offense" means the same as that term is defined in Subsection 77-36-1.1(4).

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(ii) "Qualifying domestic violence offense" does not include criminal mischief as described in Section 76-6-106.

(c) "Violent felony" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-3-203.5.

(2) A county sheriff shall ensure that the court is notified of violations of the terms and conditions of a probationer's probation when the county sheriff determines that:

(a) incarceration is recommended as a sanction;

(b) a graduated and evidence-based response is not an appropriate response to the offender's violation and recommends revocation of probation; or

(c) there is probable cause that the conduct that led to a violation of probation is:

(i) a violent felony; or

(ii) a qualifying domestic violence offense.

(3) A county sheriff may take custody of, and detain, a probationer for a maximum of 72 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, if:

(a) the probationer commits a major violation or repeated violations of probation;

(b) it is unlikely that the court will conduct a hearing within a reasonable time to determine if the probationer has violated the conditions of probation; and

(c) the county sheriff conducts a hearing, within a reasonable time, to determine if there is probable cause to believe the probationer has violated the conditions of probation, unless the hearing is waived by the probationer.

(4) If the requirements for Subsection (3) are met, the county sheriff shall ensure the proper court is notified.

(5) A written order from the county sheriff is sufficient authorization for a peace officer to incarcerate a probationer if the county sheriff has determined that there is probable cause to believe that the probationer has violated the conditions of probation.

(6) If a probationer commits a violation outside of the jurisdiction of the county sheriff supervising the probationer, the arresting law enforcement agency is not required to hold or transport the probationer to the county sheriff.

Section 3. Section **26B-4-325** is amended to read:

### **26B-4-325. Medical care for inmates -- Reporting of statistics.**

As used in this section:

(1) "Correctional facility" means a facility operated to house inmates in a secure or

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nonsecure setting:

- (a) by the Department of Corrections; or
- (b) under a contract with the Department of Corrections.
- (2) "Health care facility" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26B-2-201.
- (3) "Inmate" means an individual who is:
  - (a) committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections; and
  - (b) housed at a correctional facility or at a county jail at the request of the Department

of Corrections.

(4) "Medical monitoring technology" means a device, application, or other technology that can be used to improve health outcomes and the experience of care for patients, including evidence-based clinically evaluated software and devices that can be used to monitor and treat diseases and disorders.

(5) "Terminally ill" means the same as that term is defined in Section 31A-36-102.

(6) The department shall:

(a) for each health care facility owned or operated by the Department of Corrections[;]:

(i) assist the Department of Corrections in complying with Section 64-13-39; and

(ii) provide inmates with comprehensive health care;

(b) create policies and procedures for providing [~~services~~] comprehensive health care to inmates; and

(c) in coordination with the Department of Corrections, develop standard population indicators and performance measures relating to the health of inmates.

(7) In providing the comprehensive health care described in Subsection (6), the department may not, without entering into an agreement with the Department of Corrections, provide, operate, or manage any treatment plans for inmates that are:

(a) required to be provided, operated, or managed by the Department of Corrections in accordance with Section 64-13-6; and

(b) not related to the comprehensive health care provided by the department.

[~~(7)~~] (8) Beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024, the department shall:

(a) evaluate and study the use of medical monitoring technology and create a plan for a pilot program that identifies:

(i) the types of medical monitoring technology that will be used during the pilot

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program; and

(ii) eligibility for participation in the pilot program; and

(b) make the indicators and performance measures described in Subsection (6)(c) available to the public through the Department of Corrections and the department websites.

~~[(8)]~~ (9) Beginning July 1, 2024, and ending June 30, 2029, the department shall implement the pilot program.

~~[(9)]~~ (10) The department shall submit to the Health and Human Services Interim Committee and the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committee:

(a) a report on or before October 1 of each year regarding the costs and benefits of the pilot program;

(b) a report that summarizes the indicators and performance measures described in Subsection (6)(c) on or before October 1, 2024; and

(c) an updated report before October 1 of each year that compares the indicators and population measures of the most recent year to the initial report described in Subsection ~~[(9)(b)]~~ (10)(b).

(11) An inmate receiving comprehensive health care from the department remains in the custody of the Department of Corrections.

Section 4. Section **64-13-6** is amended to read:

### **64-13-6. Department duties.**

(1) The department shall:

(a) protect the public through institutional care and confinement, and supervision in the community of offenders where appropriate;

(b) implement court-ordered punishment of offenders;

(c) provide evidence-based and evidence-informed program opportunities for offenders designed to reduce offenders' criminogenic and recidivism risks, including behavioral, cognitive, educational, and career-readiness program opportunities;

(d) ensure that offender participation in all program opportunities described in Subsection (1)(c) is voluntary;

(e) where appropriate, utilize offender volunteers as mentors in the program opportunities described in Subsection (1)(c);

(f) provide treatment for sex offenders who are found to be treatable based upon

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criteria developed by the department;

(g) provide the results of ongoing clinical assessment of sex offenders and objective diagnostic testing to sentencing and release authorities;

(h) manage programs that take into account the needs and interests of victims, where reasonable;

(i) supervise probationers and parolees as directed by statute and implemented by the courts and the Board of Pardons and Parole;

(j) subject to Subsection [~~(2)~~] (3), investigate criminal conduct involving offenders incarcerated in a state correctional facility;

(k) cooperate and exchange information with other state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies to achieve greater success in prevention and detection of crime and apprehension of criminals;

(l) implement the provisions of Title 77, Chapter 28c, Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision;

(m) establish a case action plan based on appropriate validated risk, needs, and responsivity assessments for each offender as follows:

(i) (A) if an offender is to be supervised in the community, the department shall establish a case action plan for the offender no later than 60 days after the day on which the department's community supervision of the offender begins; and

(B) if the offender is committed to the custody of the department, the department shall establish a case action plan for the offender no later than 90 days after the day on which the offender is committed to the custody of the department;

(ii) each case action plan shall integrate an individualized, evidence-based, and evidence-informed treatment and program plan with clearly defined completion requirements;

(iii) the department shall share each newly established case action plan with the sentencing and release authority within 30 days after the day on which the case action plan is established; and

(iv) the department shall share any changes to a case action plan, including any change in an offender's risk assessment, with the sentencing and release authority within 30 days after the day of the change;

(n) ensure that any training or certification required of a public official or public

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employee, as those terms are defined in Section 63G-22-102, complies with Title 63G, Chapter 22, State Training and Certification Requirements, if the training or certification is required:

- (i) under this title;
- (ii) by the department; or
- (iii) by an agency or division within the department; [~~and~~]
- (o) when reporting on statewide recidivism, include the metrics and requirements

described in Section 63M-7-102; and

(p) create a reentry division that focuses on the successful reentry of inmates into the community.

(2) The department may in the course of supervising probationers and parolees:

(a) respond in accordance with the graduated and evidence-based processes established by the Utah Sentencing Commission under Subsection 63M-7-404(6), to an individual's violation of one or more terms of the probation or parole; and

(b) upon approval by the court or the Board of Pardons and Parole, impose as a sanction for an individual's violation of the terms of probation or parole a period of incarceration of not more than three consecutive days and not more than a total of five days within a period of 30 days.

(3) (a) By following the procedures in Subsection (3)(b), the department may investigate the following occurrences at state correctional facilities:

- (i) criminal conduct of departmental employees;
- (ii) felony crimes resulting in serious bodily injury;
- (iii) death of any person; or
- (iv) aggravated kidnaping.

(b) Before investigating any occurrence specified in Subsection (3)(a), the department shall:

(i) notify the sheriff or other appropriate law enforcement agency promptly after ascertaining facts sufficient to believe an occurrence specified in Subsection (3)(a) has occurred; and

(ii) obtain consent of the sheriff or other appropriate law enforcement agency to conduct an investigation involving an occurrence specified in Subsection (3)(a).

(4) Upon request, the department shall provide copies of investigative reports of

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criminal conduct to the sheriff or other appropriate law enforcement agencies.

(5) (a) The executive director of the department, or the executive director's designee if the designee possesses expertise in correctional programming, shall consult at least annually with cognitive and career-readiness staff experts from the Utah system of higher education and the State Board of Education to review the department's evidence-based and evidence-informed treatment and program opportunities.

(b) Beginning in the 2022 interim, the department shall provide an annual report to the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committee regarding the department's implementation of and offender participation in evidence-based and evidence-informed treatment and program opportunities designed to reduce the criminogenic and recidivism risks of offenders over time.

(6) (a) As used in this Subsection (6):

(i) "Accounts receivable" means any amount owed by an offender arising from a criminal judgment that has not been paid.

(ii) "Accounts receivable" includes unpaid fees, overpayments, fines, forfeitures, surcharges, costs, interest, penalties, restitution to victims, third-party claims, claims, reimbursement of a reward, and damages that an offender is ordered to pay.

(b) The department shall collect and disburse, with any interest and any other costs assessed under Section 64-13-21, an accounts receivable for an offender during:

(i) the parole period and any extension of that period in accordance with Subsection (6)(c); and

(ii) the probation period for which the court orders supervised probation and any extension of that period by the department in accordance with Subsection 77-18-105(7).

(c) (i) If an offender has an unpaid balance of the offender's accounts receivable at the time that the offender's sentence expires or terminates, the department shall be referred to the sentencing court for the sentencing court to enter a civil judgment of restitution and a civil accounts receivable as described in Section 77-18-114.

(ii) If the board makes an order for restitution within 60 days from the day on which the offender's sentence expires or terminates, the board shall refer the order for restitution to the sentencing court to be entered as a civil judgment of restitution as described in Section 77-18-114.

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(d) This Subsection (6) only applies to offenders sentenced before July 1, 2021.

Section 5. Section **64-13-14** is amended to read:

### **64-13-14. Secure correctional facilities.**

(1) The department shall maintain and operate secure correctional facilities for the incarceration of offenders.

(2) For each compound of secure correctional facilities, as established by the executive director, wardens shall be appointed as the chief administrative officers by the executive director.

(3) The department may transfer offenders from one correctional facility to another and may, with the consent of the sheriff, transfer any offender to a county jail.

(4) Where new or modified facilities are designed appropriately, the department shall implement an evidence-based direct supervision system in accordance with Subsections (5) and (6).

(5) A direct supervision system shall be designed to meet the goals of:

(a) reducing offender violence;

(b) enhancing offenders' participation in treatment, program, and work opportunities;

(c) managing and reducing offender risk;

(d) promoting pro-social offender behaviors;

(e) providing a tiered-housing structure that:

(i) rewards an offender's pro-social behaviors and progress toward the completion requirements of the offender's individual case action plan with less restrictive housing and increased privileges; and

(ii) houses similarly behaving offenders together; and

(f) reducing departmental costs.

(6) A direct supervision system shall include the following elements:

(a) department staff will interact continuously with offenders to actively manage offenders' behavior and to identify problems at early stages;

(b) department staff will use management techniques designed to prevent and discourage negative offender behavior and encourage positive offender behavior;

(c) department staff will establish and maintain a professional supervisory relationship with offenders; and

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(d) barriers separating department staff and offenders shall be removed.

(7) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (4), the department may implement a supervision model other than the direct supervision model described in Subsection (4) if the executive director:

(i) determines that the direct supervision model endangers:

(A) the health and safety of the inmates or correctional facility staff; or

(B) the security of the correctional facility; and

(ii) creates a policy detailing what the supervision model will be and why that model will increase the health and safety of the inmates or correctional facility staff or the security of the correctional facility over a direct supervision model.

(b) The department shall post on the department's website:

(i) the executive director's determinations regarding the dangers of using a direct supervision model as described in Subsection (7)(a)(i); and

(ii) the policy detailing the supervision model to be used as described in Subsection (7)(a)(ii).

~~(7)~~ (8) ~~[Beginning in the 2022 interim, the]~~ The department shall provide an annual report to the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committee regarding:

(a) ~~the~~ the status of the implementation of direct supervision; and

(b) if applicable, the implementation of a supervision model other than the direct supervision model as described in Subsection (7).

Section 6. Section **64-13-21** is amended to read:

**64-13-21. Supervision of sentenced offenders placed in community -- Rulemaking -- POST certified parole or probation officers and peace officers -- Duties -- Supervision fee.**

(1) (a) The department, except as otherwise provided by law, shall supervise a sentenced ~~[offenders]~~ offender placed in the community if the offender:

(i) (A) is placed on probation by ~~[the courts,]~~ a court;

(B) is released on parole by the Board of Pardons and Parole~~;~~]; or

(C) ~~[upon acceptance]~~ is accepted for supervision under the terms of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers; and

(ii) has been convicted of:

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(A) a felony; or

(B) a class A misdemeanor when an element of the offense is the use or attempted use of physical force against an individual or property.

(b) If a sentenced offender participates in substance use treatment or a residential, vocational and life skills program, as defined in Section 13-53-102, while under supervision on probation or parole, the department shall monitor the offender's compliance with and completion of the treatment or program.

(c) The department shall establish standards for:

(i) the supervision of offenders in accordance with sentencing guidelines and supervision length guidelines, including the graduated and evidence-based responses, established by the Utah Sentencing Commission, giving priority, based on available resources, to felony offenders and offenders sentenced under Subsection 58-37-8 (2)(b)(ii); and

(ii) the monitoring described in Subsection (1)(b).

(2) The department shall apply the graduated and evidence-based responses established by the Utah Sentencing Commission to facilitate a prompt and appropriate response to an individual's violation of the terms of probation or parole, including:

(a) sanctions to be used in response to a violation of the terms of probation or parole; and

(b) requesting approval from the court or Board of Pardons and Parole to impose a sanction for an individual's violation of the terms of probation or parole, for a period of incarceration of not more than three consecutive days and not more than a total of [~~five~~] six days within a period of 30 days.

(3) The department shall implement a program of graduated incentives as established by the Utah Sentencing Commission to facilitate the department's prompt and appropriate response to an offender's:

(a) compliance with the terms of probation or parole; or

(b) positive conduct that exceeds those terms.

(4) (a) The department shall, in collaboration with the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, create standards and procedures for the collection of information, including cost savings related to recidivism reduction and the reduction in the number of inmates, related to the use of the graduated and

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evidence-based responses and graduated incentives, and offenders' outcomes.

(b) The collected information shall be provided to the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice not less frequently than annually on or before August 31.

(5) Employees of the department who are POST certified as law enforcement officers or correctional officers and who are designated as parole and probation officers by the executive director have the following duties:

(a) monitoring, investigating, and supervising a parolee's or probationer's compliance with the conditions of the parole or probation agreement;

(b) investigating or apprehending any offender who has escaped from the custody of the department or absconded from supervision;

(c) supervising any offender during transportation; or

(d) collecting DNA specimens when the specimens are required under Section 53-10-404.

(6) (a) (i) A monthly supervision fee of \$30 shall be collected from each offender on probation or parole.

(ii) The fee described in Subsection (6)(a)(i) may be suspended or waived by the department upon a showing by the offender that imposition would create a substantial hardship or if the offender owes restitution to a victim.

(b) (i) The department shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, specifying the criteria for suspension or waiver of the supervision fee and the circumstances under which an offender may request a hearing.

(ii) In determining whether the imposition of the supervision fee would constitute a substantial hardship, the department shall consider the financial resources of the offender and the burden that the fee would impose, with regard to the offender's other obligations.

(7) (a) For offenders placed on probation under Section 77-18-105 or parole under Subsection 76-3-202(2)(a) on or after October 1, 2015, but before January 1, 2019, the department shall establish a program allowing an offender to earn credits for the offender's compliance with the terms of the offender's probation or parole, which shall be applied to reducing the period of probation or parole as provided in this Subsection (7).

(b) The program shall provide that an offender earns a reduction credit of 30 days from the offender's period of probation or parole for each month the offender completes without any

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violation of the terms of the offender's probation or parole agreement, including the case action plan.

(c) The department shall maintain a record of credits earned by an offender under this Subsection (7) and shall request from the court or the Board of Pardons and Parole the termination of probation or parole not fewer than 30 days prior to the termination date that reflects the credits earned under this Subsection (7).

(d) This Subsection (7) does not prohibit the department from requesting a termination date earlier than the termination date established by earned credits under Subsection (7)(c).

(e) The court or the Board of Pardons and Parole shall terminate an offender's probation or parole upon completion of the period of probation or parole accrued by time served and credits earned under this Subsection (7) unless the court or the Board of Pardons and Parole finds that termination would interrupt the completion of a necessary treatment program, in which case the termination of probation or parole shall occur when the treatment program is completed.

(f) The department shall report annually to the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice on or before August 31:

(i) the number of offenders who have earned probation or parole credits under this Subsection (7) in one or more months of the preceding fiscal year and the percentage of the offenders on probation or parole during that time that this number represents;

(ii) the average number of credits earned by those offenders who earned credits;

(iii) the number of offenders who earned credits by county of residence while on probation or parole;

(iv) the cost savings associated with sentencing reform programs and practices; and

(v) a description of how the savings will be invested in treatment and early-intervention programs and practices at the county and state levels.

Section 7. Section **64-13-25** is amended to read:

### **64-13-25. Standards for programs -- Audits.**

(1) (a) To promote accountability and to ensure safe and professional operation of correctional programs, the department shall establish minimum standards for the organization and operation of the department's programs, including collaborating with the Department of Health and Human Services to establish minimum standards for programs providing assistance

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for individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

(b) (i) The department shall promulgate the standards according to state rulemaking provisions.

(ii) Those standards that apply to offenders are exempt from the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

(iii) Offenders are not a class of persons under Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

(c) The standards shall provide for inquiring into and processing offender complaints.

(d) (i) The department shall establish minimum standards and qualifications for treatment programs provided in county jails to which persons committed to the state prison are placed by jail contract under Section 64-13e-103.

(ii) In establishing the standards and qualifications for the treatment programs, the department shall:

(A) consult and collaborate with the county sheriffs and the Office of Substance Use and Mental Health; and

(B) include programs demonstrated by recognized scientific research to reduce recidivism by addressing an offender's criminal risk factors as determined by a risk and needs assessment.

(iii) All jails contracting to house offenders committed to the state prison shall meet the minimum standards for treatment programs as established under this Subsection (1)(d).

(e) (i) The department shall establish minimum standards for sex offense treatment, which shall include the requirements under Subsection 64-13-7.5(3) regarding licensure and competency.

(ii) The standards shall require the use of evidence-based practices to address criminal risk factors as determined by validated assessments.

(iii) The department shall collaborate with the Office of Substance Use and Mental Health to develop and effectively distribute the standards to jails and to mental health professionals who desire to provide mental health treatment for sex offenders.

(iv) The department shall establish the standards by administrative rule in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

(2) (a) The department shall establish a certification process for public and private

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providers of treatment for sex offenders on probation or parole that requires the providers' sex offense treatment practices meet the standards and practices established under Subsection (1)(e)(i) with the goal of reducing sex offender recidivism.

(b) The department shall collaborate with the Office of Substance Use and Mental Health to develop, coordinate, and implement the certification process.

(c) The department shall base the certification process on the standards under Subsection (1)(e)(i) and require renewal of certification every two years.

(d) All public and private providers of sex offense treatment, including those providing treatment to offenders housed in county jails by contract under Section 64-13e-103, shall comply with the standards in order to begin receiving or continue receiving payment from the department to provide sex offense treatment.

(e) The department shall establish the certification program by administrative rule in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

~~[(3)(a) The department shall establish an audit process to ensure compliance with sex offense and substance use treatment standards established under this section in accordance with the department's policies and procedures.]~~

~~[(b) At least every three years, the department shall internally audit sex offense and substance use treatment programs for compliance with standards established under this section.]~~

~~[(c) The individuals undertaking the audit shall provide a written report to the managers of the programs audited and to the executive director of the department.]~~

~~[(d) The department's internal audit reports shall:]~~

~~[(i) be classified as confidential internal working papers; and]~~

~~[(ii) be accessible at the discretion of the executive director or the governor, or upon court order.]~~

~~[(4)] (3) The department:~~

(a) shall establish performance goals and outcome measurements for all programs that are subject to the minimum standards established under this section and collect data to analyze and evaluate whether the goals and measurements are attained;

(b) shall collaborate with the Office of Substance Use and Mental Health to develop and coordinate the performance goals and outcome measurements, including recidivism rates

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and treatment success and failure rates;

(c) may use the data collected under Subsection [~~(4)~~(b)] (3)(b) to make decisions on the use of funds to provide treatment for which standards are established under this section;

(d) shall collaborate with the Office of Substance Use and Mental Health to track a subgroup of participants to determine if there is a net positive result from the use of treatment as an alternative to incarceration;

(e) shall collaborate with the Office of Substance Use and Mental Health to evaluate the costs, including any additional costs, and the resources needed to attain the performance goals established for the use of treatment as an alternative to incarceration; and

(f) shall annually provide data collected under this Subsection [~~(4)~~] (3) to the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice on or before August 31.

[~~(5)~~] (4) The State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice shall compile a written report of the findings based on the data collected under Subsection [~~(4)~~] (3) and provide the report to the legislative Judiciary Interim Committee, the Health and Human Services Interim Committee, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committee, and the related appropriations subcommittees.

Section 8. Section **64-13-29** is amended to read:

### **64-13-29. Violation of parole or probation -- Detention -- Hearing.**

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "72-hour hold" means a directive from the department:

(i) prohibiting the release of a parolee or probationer from correctional custody who has entered correctional custody due to a violation of a condition of parole or probation; and  
(ii) lasting for a maximum of 72 hours, excluding weekends or holidays, from the time the parolee or probationer entered correctional custody.

(b) "Correctional custody" means when a parolee or probationer is physically detained in a county jail or a correctional facility operated by the department.

(c) "Parolee" means an individual on parole under the supervision of the department.

(d) (i) "Qualifying domestic violence offense" means the same as that term is defined in Subsection 77-36-1.1(4).

(ii) "Qualifying domestic violence offense" does not include criminal mischief as described in Section 76-6-106.

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(e) "Probationer" means an individual on probation under the supervision of the department.

(f) "Violent felony" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-3-203.5.

~~[(a)] (2) The department [or local law enforcement agency] shall ensure that the court or the Board of Pardons and Parole is notified of [violations] a violation of the terms and conditions of probation [in the case of probationers under the supervision of the department, the local law enforcement agency, or the Board of Pardons and Parole in the case of parolees under the department's supervision] or parole by a probationer or parolee when:~~

~~[(i)] (a) [a sanction of] incarceration is recommended as a sanction;~~

~~[(ii)] (b) the department [or local law enforcement agency] determines that a graduated and evidence-based response is not an appropriate response to the [offender's] violation and recommends revocation of probation or parole; or~~

~~[(iii)] (c) there is probable cause that the conduct that led to a violation of parole or probation is:~~

~~[(A)] (i) a violent felony [as defined in Section 76-3-203.5]; or~~

~~[(B)] (ii) a qualifying domestic violence offense [as defined in Subsection 77-36-1.1(4) that is not a criminal mischief offense].~~

~~[(b) In cases where the department desires to detain an offender alleged to have violated his parole or probation and where it is unlikely that the Board of Pardons and Parole or court will conduct a hearing within a reasonable time to determine if the offender has violated his conditions of parole or probation, the department shall hold an administrative hearing within a reasonable time, unless the hearing is waived by the parolee or probationer, to determine if there is probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred.]~~

~~[(c) If there is a conviction for a crime based on the same charges as the probation or parole violation, or a finding by a federal or state court that there is probable cause to believe that an offender has committed a crime based on the same charges as the probation or parole violation, the department need not hold an administrative hearing.]~~

~~[(2) The appropriate officer or officers of the department shall, as soon as practical following the department's administrative hearing, report to the court or the Board of Pardons and Parole, furnishing a summary of the hearing, and may make recommendations regarding the disposition to be made of the parolee or probationer.]~~

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~~[(3)(a) Pending any proceeding under this section for a violation of probation or parole, the department:]~~

~~[(i) except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), may take custody of and detain the parolee or probationer who committed the violation for a period not to exceed 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays; and]~~

~~[(ii) if the department or the department's agent has probable cause that the conduct that led to the violation is an offense described in Subsection (1)(a)(iii), shall take custody of and detain the parolee or probationer who committed the violation for a period not to exceed 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays:]~~

~~[(b) The 72-hour period described in this Subsection (3) is reduced by the amount of time a probationer or parolee is detained under Subsection 17-22-5.5(6).:]~~

~~[(4) In cases where probationers are supervised by a local law enforcement agency, the agency may take custody of and detain the probationer involved for a period not to exceed 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays if:]~~

~~[(a) the probationer commits a major violation or repeated violations of probation;]~~

~~[(b) it is unlikely that the court will conduct a hearing within a reasonable time to determine if the offender has violated the conditions of probation; and]~~

~~[(c) the law enforcement agency conducts an administrative hearing within a reasonable time to determine if there is probable cause to believe the offender has violated the conditions of probation, unless the hearing is waived by the probationer.:]~~

~~[(5) If the requirements for Subsection (4) are met, the local law enforcement agency shall ensure the proper court is notified.:]~~

(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(e), the department shall hold an administrative hearing, within a reasonable time, to determine if there is probable cause to believe that a probationer or parolee committed a violation of probation or parole if:

(i) the department seeks to detain, or have a county jail detain, the probationer or parolee for the violation; and

(ii) it is unlikely that the Board of Pardons and Parole or the court will conduct a hearing within a reasonable time to determine whether there is probable cause to believe the probationer or parolee committed a violation of probation or parole.

(b) A probationer or parolee may waive the administrative hearing described in

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### Subsection (3)(a).

(c) The department shall:

(i) report to the Board of Pardons and Parole or the court as soon as practical following the administrative hearing described in Subsection (3)(a); and

(ii) provide a summary of the hearing to the Board of Pardons and Parole or the court.

(d) The department may make recommendations regarding the disposition of the probationer or parolee in a report under Subsection (3)(c).

(e) The department may detain a probationer or parolee without an administrative hearing described in Subsection (3)(a) if:

(i) the parolee or probationer has been convicted of an offense that is based on the same charges as the violation of probation or parole; or

(ii) a court has found that probable cause exists to believe that the probationer or parolee has committed an offense that is based on the same charges as the violation of probation or parole.

~~[(6)] (4) (a) [H] The department may detain a probationer or parolee who has violated a condition of probation or parole for a reasonable period of time as necessary to arrange for the incarceration of the probationer or parolee if:~~

~~(i) the probationer or parolee waives the hearing as described in Subsection (3);~~

~~(ii) at an administrative hearing described in Subsection (3), the hearing officer determines that [there is] probable cause exists to believe that the [offender] probationer or parolee has violated [the conditions of the offender's parole or probation, the department may detain the offender for a reasonable period of time after the hearing or waiver, as necessary to arrange for the incarceration of the offender.] { } a condition of probation or parole as described in Subsection (3); or~~

~~(iii) the department has determined that a hearing is not required as described in Subsection (3)(e).~~

~~(b) A written order of the department is sufficient authorization for any peace officer to incarcerate the [offender. The department may promulgate rules for the implementation of this section] probationer or parolee.~~

~~[(7) A written order from the local law enforcement agency is sufficient authorization for any peace officer to incarcerate the offender if:]~~

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~~[(a) the probationers are supervised by a local law enforcement agency; and]~~

~~[(b) the appropriate officer or officers determine that there is probable cause to believe that the offender has violated the conditions of probation.]~~

~~[(8) If a probationer supervised by a local law enforcement agency commits a violation outside of the jurisdiction of the supervising agency, the arresting agency is not required to hold or transport the probationer for the supervising agency.]~~

(5) Pending the holding of a hearing under Subsection (3)(a), the department:

(a) may place a 72-hour hold on a parolee or probationer who has allegedly committed a violation other than a violent felony or qualifying domestic violence offense; and

(b) shall place a 72-hour hold on a parolee or probationer who has allegedly committed a violent felony or qualifying domestic violence offense.

(6) The department may make rules as necessary to implement this section in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

Section 9. Section ~~64-13-43~~ is amended to read:

### **64-13-43. Use of state vehicles by department personnel.**

The ~~[department]~~ executive director may authorize the use of a state vehicle for:

(1) official and commute purposes for a department employee who:

~~[(1)]~~ (a) supervises probationers or parolees; or

~~[(2)]~~ (b) investigates the criminal activity of inmates, probationers, or parolees[-]; and

(2) off-duty personal use.

Section 10. Section ~~77-18-105~~ is amended to read:

### **77-18-105. Pleas held in abeyance -- Suspension of a sentence -- Probation -- Supervision -- Terms and conditions of probation -- Time periods for probation -- Bench supervision for payments on criminal accounts receivable.**

(1) If a defendant enters a plea of guilty or no contest in conjunction with a plea in abeyance agreement, the court may hold the plea in abeyance:

(a) in accordance with Chapter 2a, Pleas in Abeyance; and

(b) under the terms of the plea in abeyance agreement.

(2) If a defendant is convicted, the court:

(a) shall impose a sentence in accordance with Section 76-3-201; and

(b) subject to Subsection (5), may suspend the execution of the sentence and place the

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defendant:

(i) on probation under the supervision of the department;

(ii) on probation under the supervision of an agency of a local government or a private organization; or

(iii) on court probation under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court.

(3) (a) The legal custody of all probationers under the supervision of the department is with the department.

(b) The legal custody of all probationers under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court is vested as ordered by the court.

(c) The court has continuing jurisdiction over all probationers.

(4) (a) Court probation may include an administrative level of services, including notification to the sentencing court of scheduled periodic reviews of the probationer's compliance with conditions.

(b) Supervised probation services provided by the department, an agency of a local government, or a private organization shall specifically address the defendant's risk of reoffending as identified by a screening or an assessment.

(c) If a court orders supervised probation and determines that a public probation provider is unavailable or inappropriate to supervise the defendant, the court shall make available to the defendant the list of private probation providers prepared by a criminal justice coordinating council under Section 17-55-201.

(5) (a) Before ordering supervised probation, the court shall consider the supervision costs to the defendant for each entity that can supervise the defendant.

(b) (i) A court may order an agency of a local government to supervise the probation for an individual convicted of any crime if:

(A) the agency has the capacity to supervise the individual; and

(B) the individual's supervision needs will be met by the agency.

(ii) A court may only order:

(A) the department to supervise the probation for an individual convicted of a felony or a class A misdemeanor [or any felony] when an element of the offense is the use or attempted use of physical force against an individual or property; or

(B) a private organization to supervise the probation for an individual convicted of a

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class A, B, or C misdemeanor or an infraction.

(c) A court may not order a specific private organization to supervise an individual unless there is only one private organization that can provide the specific supervision services required to meet the individual's supervision needs.

(6) (a) If a defendant is placed on probation, the court may order the defendant as a condition of the defendant's probation:

(i) to provide for the support of persons for whose support the defendant is legally liable;

(ii) to participate in available treatment programs, including any treatment program in which the defendant is currently participating if the program is acceptable to the court;

(iii) be voluntarily admitted to the custody of the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health for treatment at the Utah State Hospital in accordance with Section 77-18-106;

(iv) if the defendant is on probation for a felony offense, to serve a period of time as an initial condition of probation that does not exceed one year in a county jail designated by the department, after considering any recommendation by the court as to which jail the court finds most appropriate;

(v) to serve a term of home confinement in accordance with Section 77-18-107;

(vi) to participate in compensatory service programs, including the compensatory service program described in Section 76-3-410;

(vii) to pay for the costs of investigation, probation, or treatment services;

(viii) to pay restitution to a victim with interest in accordance with Chapter 38b, Crime Victims Restitution Act; or

(ix) to comply with other terms and conditions the court considers appropriate to ensure public safety or increase a defendant's likelihood of success on probation.

(b) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (6)(a)(iv), the court may modify the probation of a defendant to include a period of time that is served in a county jail immediately before the termination of probation as long as that period of time does not exceed one year.

(ii) If a defendant is ordered to serve time in a county jail as a sanction for a probation violation, the one-year limitation described in Subsection (6)(a)(iv) or (6)(b)(i) does not apply to the period of time that the court orders the defendant to serve in a county jail under this Subsection (6)(b)(ii).

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(7) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(b), probation of an individual placed on probation after December 31, 2018:

(i) may not exceed the individual's maximum sentence;

(ii) shall be for a period of time that is in accordance with the supervision length guidelines established by the Utah Sentencing Commission under Section 63M-7-404, to the extent the guidelines are consistent with the requirements of the law; and

(iii) shall be terminated in accordance with the supervision length guidelines established by the Utah Sentencing Commission under Section 63M-7-404, to the extent the guidelines are consistent with the requirements of the law.

(b) Probation of an individual placed on probation after December 31, 2018, whose maximum sentence is one year or less, may not exceed 36 months.

(c) Probation of an individual placed on probation on or after October 1, 2015, but before January 1, 2019, may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the court or upon completion without violation of 36 months probation in felony or class A misdemeanor cases, 12 months in cases of class B or C misdemeanors or infractions, or as allowed in accordance with Section 64-13-21 regarding earned credits.

(d) This Subsection (7) does not apply to the probation of an individual convicted of an offense for criminal nonsupport under Section 76-7-201.

(8) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (7), if there is an unpaid balance of the criminal accounts receivable for the defendant upon termination of the probation period for the defendant under Subsection (7), the court may require the defendant to continue to make payments towards the criminal accounts receivable in accordance with the payment schedule established by the court under Section 77-32b-103.

(b) A court may not require the defendant to make payments as described in Subsection (8)(a) beyond the expiration of the defendant's sentence.

(c) If the court requires a defendant to continue to pay in accordance with the payment schedule for the criminal accounts receivable under this Subsection (8) and the defendant defaults on the criminal accounts receivable, the court shall proceed with an order for a civil judgment of restitution and a civil accounts receivable for the defendant as described in Section 77-18-114.

(d) (i) Upon a motion from the prosecuting attorney, the victim, or upon the court's

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own motion, the court may require a defendant to show cause as to why the defendant's failure to pay in accordance with the payment schedule should not be treated as contempt of court.

(ii) A court may hold a defendant in contempt for failure to make payments for a criminal accounts receivable in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 3, Contempt.

(e) This Subsection (8) does not apply to the probation of an individual convicted of an offense for criminal nonsupport under Section 76-7-201.

(9) When making any decision regarding probation, the court shall consider information provided by the Department of Corrections regarding a defendant's individual case action plan, including any progress the defendant has made in satisfying the case action plan's completion requirements.

Section 11. Section **77-20-203** is amended to read:

**77-20-203. County sheriff authority to release an individual from jail on own recognizance.**

(1) As used in this section:

(a) (i) "Qualifying domestic violence offense" means the same as that term is defined in Subsection 77-36-1.1(4).

(ii) "Qualifying domestic violence offense" does not include criminal mischief as described in Section 76-6-106.

~~[(a)]~~ (b) "Qualifying offense" means the same as that term is defined in Section 78B-7-801.

~~[(b)]~~ (c) "Violent felony" means the same as that term is defined in Subsection ~~[76-3-203.5(1)(c)(i)]~~ 76-3-203.5.

(2) [A] Except as provided in ~~{Subsections}~~ **Subsection** (3) ~~and~~ (5), a county jail official may release an individual from a jail facility on the individual's own recognizance if:

~~{~~ (a) the individual agrees in writing to appear for any future criminal proceedings related to the arrest; and

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ (b) the individual qualifies for release under the written policy described in Subsection (4) for the county.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ (3) A county jail official may not release an individual under Subsection (2) if:

~~‡~~ (a) the individual was arrested ~~{}~~ without ~~{}~~ with a warrant;

(b) the individual was ~~{}~~ not ~~{}~~ arrested for:

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(i) a violent felony;

(ii) a qualifying offense;

(iii) ~~the~~ the offense of driving under the influence or driving with a measurable controlled substance in the body if the offense results in death or serious bodily injury to an individual ~~negligently operating a vehicle resulting in injury as described in Section 76-5-102.1;~~

~~(iv) negligently operating a vehicle resulting in death as described in Section 76-5-207;~~  
or

~~[(iv)] (v) [an offense] riot as~~; or

(iv) an offense described in Subsection 76-9-101(4);

(c) ~~law enforcement has not~~ ~~a law enforcement officer has~~ submitted a probable cause statement to a court or magistrate; ~~or~~

~~the~~ (d) the individual agrees in writing to appear for any future criminal proceedings related to the arrest; and ~~the~~

~~the~~ (e) the individual qualifies for release under the written policy described in Subsection ~~(3)~~ (4) for the county. ~~the~~

~~(3)~~ 3. A county jail official may not release an individual from a jail facility if the individual is subject to a 72-hour hold placed on the individual by the Department of Corrections as described in Subsection 64-13-29(5).

~~(3)~~ (4) (a) A county sheriff shall create and approve a written policy for the county that governs the release of an individual on the individual's own recognizance.

(b) The written policy shall describe the criteria an individual shall meet to be released on the individual's own recognizance.

(c) A county sheriff may include in the written policy the criteria for release relating to:

(i) criminal history;

(ii) prior instances of failing to appear for a mandatory court appearance;

(iii) current employment;

(iv) residency;

(v) ties to the community;

(vi) an offense for which the individual was arrested;

(vii) any potential criminal charges that have not yet been filed;

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- (viii) the individual's health condition;
- (ix) any potential risks to a victim, a witness, or the public; and
- (x) any other similar factor a sheriff determines is relevant.

(5) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(b)(ii), a jail facility shall detain an individual for up to 24 hours from booking if:

(i) the individual is on supervised probation or parole and that information is reasonably available; and

(ii) the individual was arrested for:

(A) a violent felony; or

(B) a qualifying domestic violence offense.

(b) The jail facility shall:

(i) notify the entity supervising the individual's probation or parole that the individual is being detained; and

(ii) release the individual:

(A) to the Department of Corrections if the Department of Corrections supervises the individual and requests the individual's release; or

(B) if a court or magistrate orders release.

(c) This Subsection (5) does not prohibit a jail facility from holding the individual in accordance with this chapter for a new criminal offense.

~~[(4)]~~ (6) [Nothing in this section prohibits] This section does not prohibit a court and a county from entering into an agreement regarding release.

Section 12. Section **77-20-204** is amended to read:

**77-20-204. Bail commissioner authority to release an individual from jail on monetary bail.**

(1) As used in this section, "eligible felony offense" means a third degree felony violation under:

- (a) Section 23A-4-501 or 23A-4-502;
- (b) Section 23A-5-311;
- (c) Section 23A-5-313;
- (d) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 4, Theft;
- (e) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 5, Fraud;

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- (f) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 6, Retail Theft;
- (g) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 7, Utah Computer Crimes Act;
- (h) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 8, Library Theft;
- (i) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 9, Cultural Sites Protection;
- (j) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 10, Mail Box Damage and Mail Theft;
- (k) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 11, Identity Fraud Act;
- (l) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 12, Utah Mortgage Fraud Act;
- (m) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 13, Utah Automated Sales Suppression Device Act;
- (n) Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 14, Regulation of Metal Dealers;
- (o) Title 76, Chapter 6a, Pyramid Scheme Act;
- (p) Title 76, Chapter 7, Offenses Against the Family;
- (q) Title 76, Chapter 7a, Abortion Prohibition;
- (r) Title 76, Chapter 9, Part 2, Electronic Communication and Telephone Abuse;
- (s) Title 76, Chapter 9, Part 3, Cruelty to Animals;
- (t) Title 76, Chapter 9, Part 4, Offenses Against Privacy;
- (u) Title 76, Chapter 9, Part 5, Libel; or
- (v) Title 76, Chapter 9, Part 6, Offenses Against the Flag.

(2) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(a), a county jail official may fix a financial condition for an individual if:

(a) (i) the individual is ineligible to be released on the individual's own recognizance under Section 77-20-203;

(ii) the individual is arrested for, or charged with:

(A) a misdemeanor offense under state law; or

(B) a violation of a city or county ordinance that is classified as a class B or C misdemeanor offense;

(iii) the individual agrees in writing to appear for any future criminal proceedings related to the arrest; and

(iv) law enforcement has not submitted a probable cause statement to a magistrate; or

(b) (i) the individual is arrested for, or charged with, an eligible felony offense;

(ii) the individual is not on pretrial release for a separate criminal offense;

(iii) the individual is not on probation or parole;

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(iv) the primary risk posed by the individual is the risk of failure to appear;

(v) the individual agrees in writing to appear for any future criminal proceedings related to the arrest; and

(vi) law enforcement has not submitted a probable cause statement to a magistrate.

(3) A county jail official may not fix a financial condition at a monetary amount that exceeds:

(a) \$5,000 for an eligible felony offense;

(b) \$1,950 for a class A misdemeanor offense;

(c) \$680 for a class B misdemeanor offense;

(d) \$340 for a class C misdemeanor offense;

(e) \$150 for a violation of a city or county ordinance that is classified as a class B misdemeanor; or

(f) \$80 for a violation of a city or county ordinance that is classified as a class C misdemeanor.

(4) If an individual is arrested for more than one offense, and the county jail official fixes a financial condition for release:

(a) the county jail official shall fix the financial condition at a single monetary amount;

and

(b) the single monetary amount may not exceed the monetary amount under Subsection

(3) for the highest level of offense for which the individual is arrested.

(5) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(b), an individual shall be released if the individual posts a financial condition fixed by a county jail official in accordance with this section.

(6) If a county jail official fixes a financial condition for an individual, law enforcement shall submit a probable cause statement in accordance with Rule 9 of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure after the county jail official fixes the financial condition.

(7) Once a magistrate begins a review of an individual's case under Rule 9 of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure:

(a) a county jail official may not fix or modify a financial condition for an individual;

and

(b) if a county jail official fixed a financial condition for the individual before the

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magistrate's review, the individual may no longer be released on the financial condition.

(8) A jail facility may not release an individual subject to a 72-hour hold placed on the individual by the Department of Corrections as described in Subsection 64-13-29(5).

~~[(8)]~~ (9) [Nothing in this section prohibits] This section does not prohibit a court and a county from entering into an agreement regarding release.

### Section 13. **Effective date.**

If approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, this bill takes effect upon approval by the governor, or the day following the constitutional time limit of Utah Constitution, Article VII, Section 8, without the governor's signature, or in the case of a veto, the date of veto override.